Tovbin, M. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 2/27

Authors : Tovbin, M. V., and Dyatlovitskaya, F. G

Title : Dynamics of volumetric adsorption on cationites

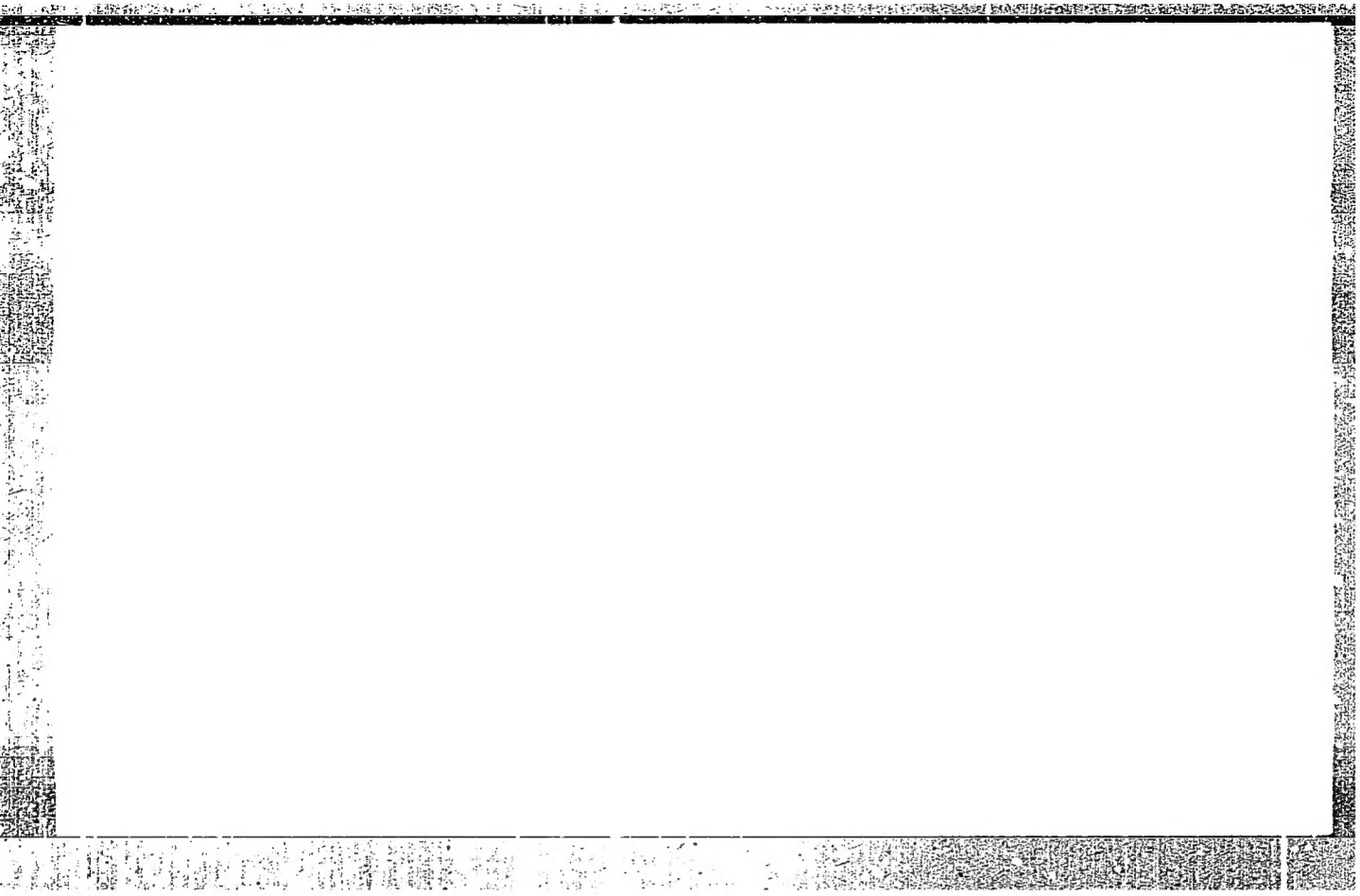
Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/9, 1539-1546, Sep 1954

Abstract : The dynamics of volumetric adsorption taking place on a "Vophatite P" layer and the effect of many factors (rate of flow of the solution, temperature, solution concentration, grain dimension and thickness of the cationite layers) on the adsorption, were investigated. It was found that the process of volumetric adsorption at small amounts of ions absorbed by the cationite takes place in the external-diffusion zone. With the increase in the number of absorbed ions the volumetric adsorption process gradually passes over into the internal diffusion zone. An equation determining the rate of volumetric adsorption was formulated on the basis of quasi-stationary concentration. Nine references: 7-USSR; 1-German and 1-English (1929-1952). Tables; graphs.

Institution: Academy of Sciences Ukr-SSR, Institute of Hydrobiology, Kiev

Submitted : May 23, 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420007-9"



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USSR/Chemistry - Inorganic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 6/25

Authors : Tovbin, M. V., and Krasnova, S. I.

Title : Stability of supersaturated solutions of almost insoluble salts

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/1, 32-38, 1955

Abstract : The stability of supersaturated solutions of almost insoluble $Ba(JO_3)_2$ and PbJ_2 salts was investigated by means of a newly introduced method based on the existence of a strict boundary between the metastable and labile supersaturated solutions. It is shown that the stability of supersaturated solutions can be quantitatively characterized by the magnitude of the maximum relative supersaturation which can be attained without causing spontaneous crystallization of the salt. It was established that the admixture of substances, capable of being absorbed by the solid phase, increases the stability of supersaturated solutions of almost insoluble salts. Eight references : 7 USSR and 1 German (1910-1951). Tables; graph.

Institution : The Auto-Highway Institute, Kiev

Submitted : January 9, 1954

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 9/24

Authors : Tovbin, M. V., and Baram, O. M.

Title : The kinetics of iodine desorption from activated carbon

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/2, 205-210, 1955

Abstract : An equation based on the quasi stationary concentration method was formulated for the purpose of determining the rate of desorption of a substance from a porous adsorbent at static conditions. The desorption kinetics of iodine from carbon was investigated at static conditions and it was found that the timely course of the entire desorption process is well described by this equation. The effect of various factors (mixing intensity of solution, temperature, carbon grain dimension, iodine concentration in desorbing liquid) on the desorption kinetics for iodine is explained. Twelve USSR references (1928-1954). Tables; graphs.

Institution : The Kiev Automobile and Road Inst., The Nezhinsk Pedagogigal Inst.

Submitted : January 9, 1954

TOVBIN, M.V.; ALMAZOV, A.M.; FEL'DMAN, M.B.; MAYSTRENKO, Yu.G.; ROLL, Ya.V., redaktor; MOVCHAN, V.A., redaktor; VLADIMIROV, V.I., koktor biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KRYUKHIN, B.V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ALMAZOV, kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZEROV, K.K., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Hydrochemical characteristics of the lower reaches of the Dnieper and Ingulets Rivers and a prognosis of conditions of Kakhovka Reservoir] Gidrokhimicheskaia kharakteristika nizov'ev rek Dnepra i Ingul'tsa i prognoz rezhima Kakhovskogo vodokhranilishcha. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, 1954. 103 p. (Akademiia nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut hidrobiologii, Trudy, no.30). (MLRA 9:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Roll, Movchan)
(Dnieper River) (Ingulets River) (Kakhovka Reservoir)

SAVINOVA, Ye.V.; TOVBIN, M.V.; TSEYTLENOK, T.A.

Kinetics of the nonstationary evaporation of solutions. Ukr.khim.zhur. 24 no.6:726-733 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.

(Evaporation)

Tovbin, M. V.

10791* Mechanism of Impulse Current Effect on Electrolyte Solutions. **O mekhanizmy deistviia postoiannogo impul'snogo toka na rastvory elektrolitov.** (Russian.) M. V. Tovbin and A. V. Tovbin. *Ukrainskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal*, v 22, no. 2, 1956, p 146-152.

Process of passing d.c. impulses with very small impulse periods (2 to 250 μsec.) Relation between impulse period and electrolysis. Tables, graphs, diagrams. 3 ref.

Kiev State Univ. im T.G. Shevchenko

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Surface phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion exchange B-13

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11387

Author : Tovbin M.B., Voyevudskaya Z.L.
Title : Concerning the Process of Self-Adsorption. 1. Surface Tension of Salt Solutions

Orig Pub : Ukr. khim. zh., 1956, 22, No 2, 173-179

Abstract : The assumption is made of the existence of a phenomenon of self-adsorption which consists in an accumulation of molecules of an individual substance or solvent at the surface of liquid phase-air interface. On the basis of this assumption and thermodynamic considerations a correlation has been established between surface tension (σ) and vapor tension (P) of solutions of non-volatile surface-active substances. In particular, as a result of dissolution of electrolytes in water self-adsorption of water vapor at the surface of the solution causes a decrease of p over the solution and an increase of σ of the solution, as compared with p and σ of pure water. At temperatures of 25, 35 and 45° measurements were made of σ of aqueous solutions of NaCl, KCl, $MgCl_2$, $BaCl_2$, KI, Na_2SO_4 and it was shown that in the

1/2

Kiev State Univ.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11387

case of pure water and of all the solutions of the above-stated salts regardless of the nature of dissolved surface-active substances, σ depends in an uniquely defined manner on p. This correlation is linear and on its basis was calculated the value of self-adsorption of water, which is (in 10^{-10} mole/cm^2): 14.58 at 25°, 16.32 at 35°, 19.26 at 45°. On dissolution of surface-active substances the effect of self-adsorption is suppressed by adsorption of the solute, resulting in decrease of σ.

TOVBIN, M.V.

Study of properties of the surface layer of liquids by the floating-drop method. Ukr.khim.zhur.22 no.3:309-312 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko, Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.
(Surface chemistry) (Mercury)

TOVBIN, M.V.; BABLIY, T.G. [Bahlii, T.H.]

Desorption kinetics of acetic acid from activated coal. Nauk.zap. Kyiv.un. 16 no.15:31-37 '57. (MIRA 11:11)
(Acetic acid) (Sorption) (Carbon, Activated)

TOVBIN, M.V.; GRINBERG, A.D. [Hrinberh, A.D.]

Dynamics of iodine desorption from activated coal. Nauk.zap.Kyiv.un. 16 no.15:39-43 '57. (MIRA 11:11)
(Iodine) (Sorption) (Carbon, Activated)

TOVBIN, M.V.; SAVINOVA, O.V.

Size of elementary active centers during coagulation of water aerosols. Nauk.zap.Kyiv.un. 16 no.15:45-47 '57. (MIRA 11:11)

(Aerosols)

Tovbin, M. V.

AUTHOR: Tovbin, M. V. 73-1-1/26

TITLE: Dmitriy Ivanovich Mendeleyev (On the 50th Anniversary of His Death.) (Dmitriy Ivanovich Mendeleyev. K 50-letiyu so Dnya Smerti.)

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.23, No.1, pp. 3 - 5 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A short review and appreciation of his work.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

Method for Determining the Surface Tension of Solid Bodies. 76-1-3/26

ASSOCIATION: Kiyev State University, imeni T. G. Shevchenko.
(Kiyevskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

TOVBIN, M. V.

73-2-2/22

AUTHORS: Tovbin, M.V. and Savinova, Ye.V.

TITLE: The spontaneous adsorption process. 2: The dependence of the surface tension on the radius of surface curvature. (K Voprosu o protsesse samoadsorbtsii. 2: Zavisimost' poverkhnostnogo natyazheniya ot radiusa krivizny poverkhnosti).

PERIODICAL: "Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal" (Ukrainian Journal of Chemistry), Vol.23, No.2, March-April, 1957, pp.146-151, (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The author aimed to define the magnitude of the spontaneous adsorption of water by more contemporary methods than Van der Waals employed. The principles of the applied method are the same as used by M.V.Tovbin and E.V.Savinova (Ref.3: Tovbin, M.V. and Savinova, E.V. Zhurnal Fiz.Khimii (in print)), based on the evaporation of water which is flowing out of thin tubes. Data obtained during the investigation of the non-stationary (kinetic) evaporation showed that the water-air boundary layer contains a self-adsorption layer with gradually decreasing density. When 1 cm^2 of self-adsorption layer is formed, 3.3×10^{-9} mole water disappears at 25 C. The thickness of the self-adsorbing layer was found to be about 1.2×10^{-7} cm. The calculated results were in good agreement with previously

Card 1/3

The spontaneous adsorption process. 2: The dependence of the surface tension on the radius of surface curvature. (Cont.)

obtained results by different methods. The surface tension was shown to depend on the radius of the surface curvature as indicated in Table 3. The dependence of the surface tension of water on the radius of surface curvature was calculated.

$$r = \frac{2V[\sigma_0 + a(P_0 - P)]}{RT \ln \frac{P_0}{P}}$$

r = radius of surface curvature;
V = molecular volume of the liquid;
σ_0 = value of surface tension for flat surfaces;
a = constant;
P_0 and P = the corresponding values of pressure of the saturated vapour;
R = gas constant; T = absolute temperature.

Card 2/3

73-2-2/22

The spontaneous adsorption process. 2: The dependence of the surface tension on the radius of surface curvature. (Cont.)

There are 3 diagrams, 1 table and 10 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Kiev State University, Chair of Physical and Colloidal Chemistry (Kievskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet, Kafedra Fizicheskoy i Kolloidnoy Khimii).

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1956.

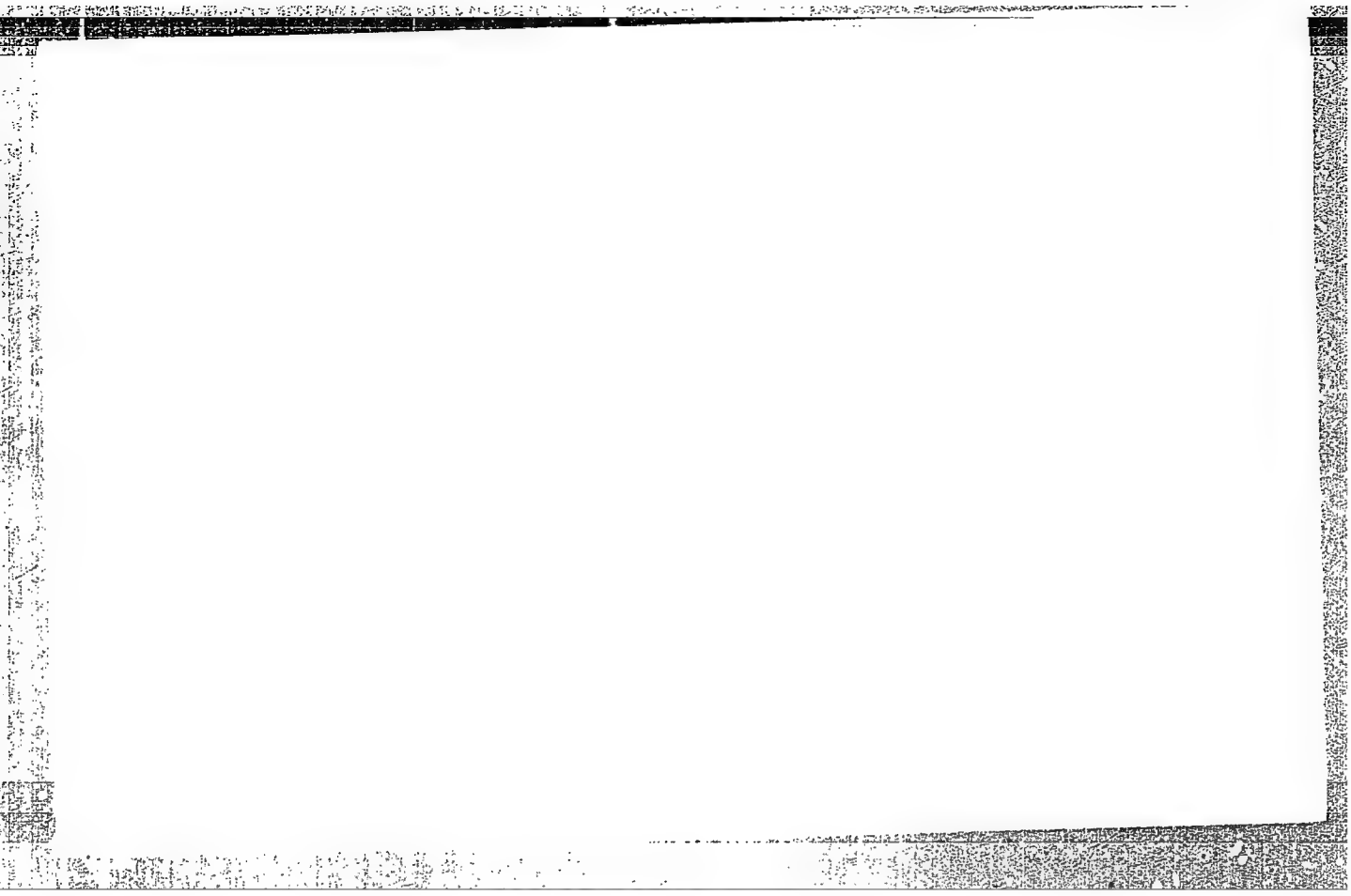
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

TOVBIN, M.V.; BARAM, O.M.

The role of polymorphic conversions in the mechanism of heterogeneous catalytic processes. Ukr. khim. zhur. 23 no.5:567-572 '57.
(MLRA 10:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchnko, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii i Nezhinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Catalysis)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420007-9"

TOVBIN, M.V.

76-11-10/35

AUTHOR: Tovbin, M.V., Savinova, Ye.V.

TITLE: The Kinetics of the Non-Steady Processes on the Interface Between Gas and a Liquid (Kinetika nestatsionarnykh protsessov na granitse razdela zhidkost' - gaz) I. The Kinetics of the Non-Steady Process of Water Evaporation (I. Kinetika nestatsionarnogo protsessa ispareniya vody)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 11, pp 2445-2452 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method for measuring the velocity of water evaporation of the surface of a moving jet was worked out. This method makes it possible to investigate the kinetics of a non-steady process in the case of the very short contact between water and gas. The regularities in the kinetics of a non-steady process of water evaporation were investigated. It is shown that with an increase of the duration of the contact of these phases evaporation velocity at first increases, after which it attains a maximum, and, finally, begins to decrease by gradually approaching the constant value which is characteristic of a process under steady conditions. The dependence of the velocity of gas of a non-steady process of water evaporation on temperature was investigated, and it is shown that, with a decrease of the

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The Kinetics of the Non-Steady Processes on the Interface Between Gas and a Liquid. I.The Kinetics of the Non-Steady Process of Water Evaporation.

duration of phase contact, the temperature coefficient of evaporation rises, the apparent process-activation energy becomes greater and attains a value which is near that of the bound heat-amount in water evaporation. With respect to the process of evaporation it is presumed that upon the newly formed surface of the liquid a self-adsorbing transition layer is first formed. The further course taken by this process consists in the desorption of the substance from the self-adsorbing layer. On the strength of experimental data it is shown that, for the forming of a self-adsorbing layer at 25°C - $3.3.10^{-9}$ g-mol/cm^2 water is necessary. There are 11 figures, 1 table, and 4 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyev State University imeni T.G.Shevchenko (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

76-12-17/27

AUTHORS: Tovbin, M.V., Savinova, Ye.V.

TITLE: Kinetics of Non-Steady Processes at the Liquid-Gas-Interface (Kinetika nestatsionarnykh protsessov na granitse razdela zhidkost'-gaz) II. The Influence of the Adsorption Layers on the Velocity of the Non-Steady Process of Evaporation of Water (II. Vliyaniye adsorbtsionnykh sloyev na skorost' nestatsionarnogo protsessa ispareniya vody).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 12, pp.2717-2719 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reference is made to the determination in a series of investigations that the adsorption-layers are able to reduce the velocity of vaporization of the volatile components of mixture. Since it is assumed that the adsorption-layers exercise a particularly great influence on the velocity of vaporization under non-steady conditions where the rôle of diffusion in the kinetics of the process is reduced to a minimum - the present elaborate investigation was carried out for reexamining this assumption. It is shown that under non-steady conditions the adsorption layers influence in various ways the velocity of water-vaporization in dependence on the amount of phase-contact-duration. In the case of a very small period of phase contact $\tau < 0.002$ sec., the velocity of vaporization in the presence of an

Card 1/3

Kinetics of Non-Steady Processes at the Liquid-Gas-Interface. II. The Influence of the Adsorption Layers on the Velocity of the Non-Steady Process of Evaporation of Water

adsorption film is essentially greater than the velocity of vaporization of pure water. Prolongating the duration of phase contact, the film begins to decelerate the vaporization of the water in which case the retardation of the process caused by the film begins to reduce gradually with the approximation to steady conditions (viz. with the rise of τ). An explanation is given here for the somewhat unexpected character of the influence of the adsorption-layers on the kinetics of the non-steady process of water-vaporization. In the previous paper [Ref.13] the assumption was expressed that an intense reduction of the velocity of water-vaporization, which is observed at $\tau < 0.003$ sec., is correlated with the formation of a self-adsorbing interphase-layer. With such insignificant phase-contact periods, the molecules of the vaporizing water are used for filling the interphase-layer, and do not reach the gas-flow flowing around the liquid. In the case of the presence of surface active substances the amount of water required for filling the interphase layer reduces intensely (at the expense of the displacement of the water by the surface active substance). Therefore, the formation of the interphase-layer does almost not at all influence the observed velocity

Kinetics of Non-Steady Processes at the Liquid-Gas-Interface. 76-12-17/27
II. The Influence of the Adsorption Layers on the Velocity of the Non-Steady Process of Evaporation of Water

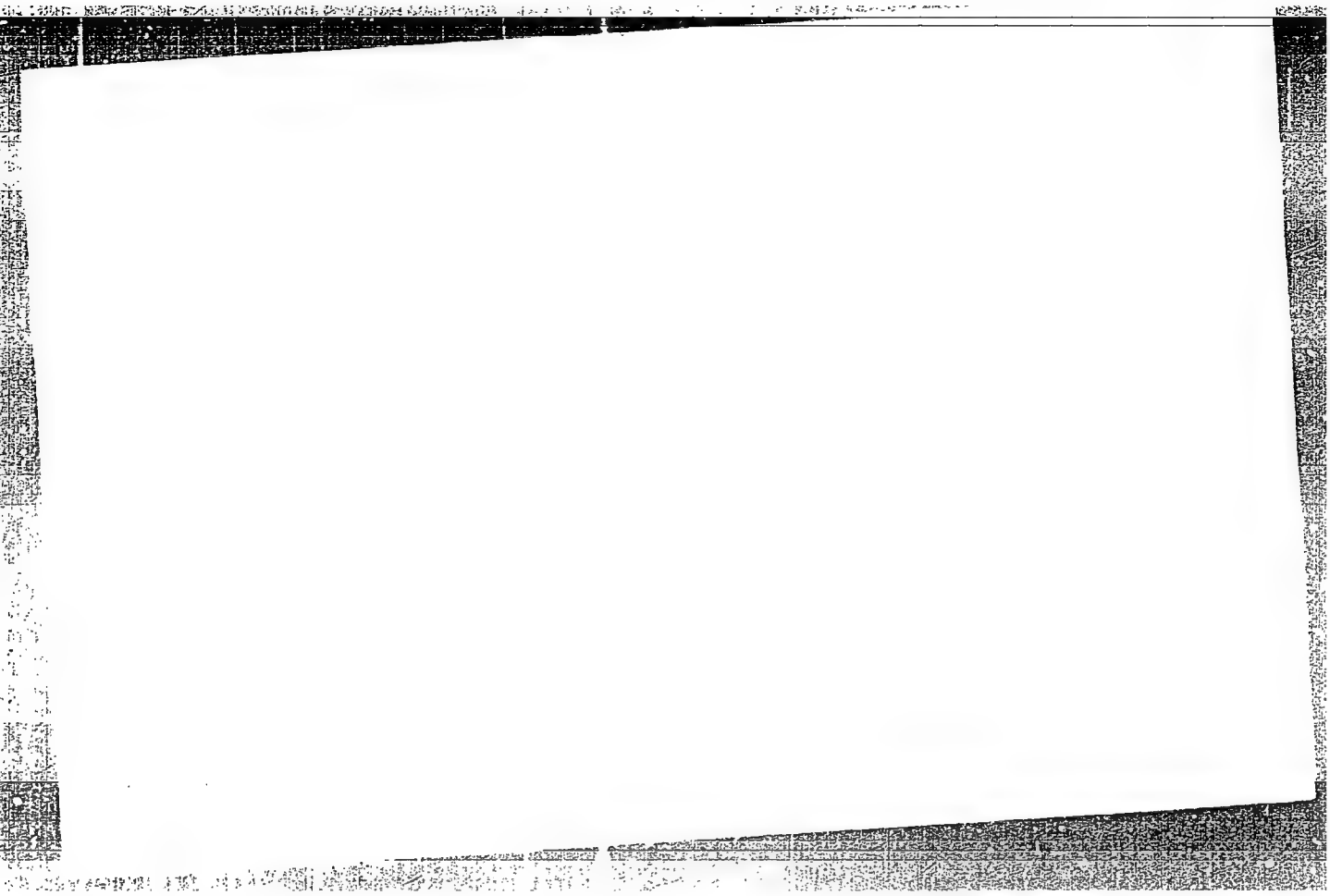
of water vaporization. This is apparently also the cause for the intense reduction of the observed velocity of vaporization caused at $\tau < 0.003$ sec. by the adsorption-films. The following must still be taken into account for explaining the influence of the adsorption-layer: the presence of surface active substances leads to the reduction of the surface-tension at the interface of solution-water which, under non-steady conditions, can lead to an increase of the velocity of water vaporization. Besides, it must be considered that the formation of the adsorption layer requires a certain time. During the formation of the layer, the decelerating effect of the layer may increase with the prolongation of the duration of phase-contact. There are 2 figures, and 13 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyev State University (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet).

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3



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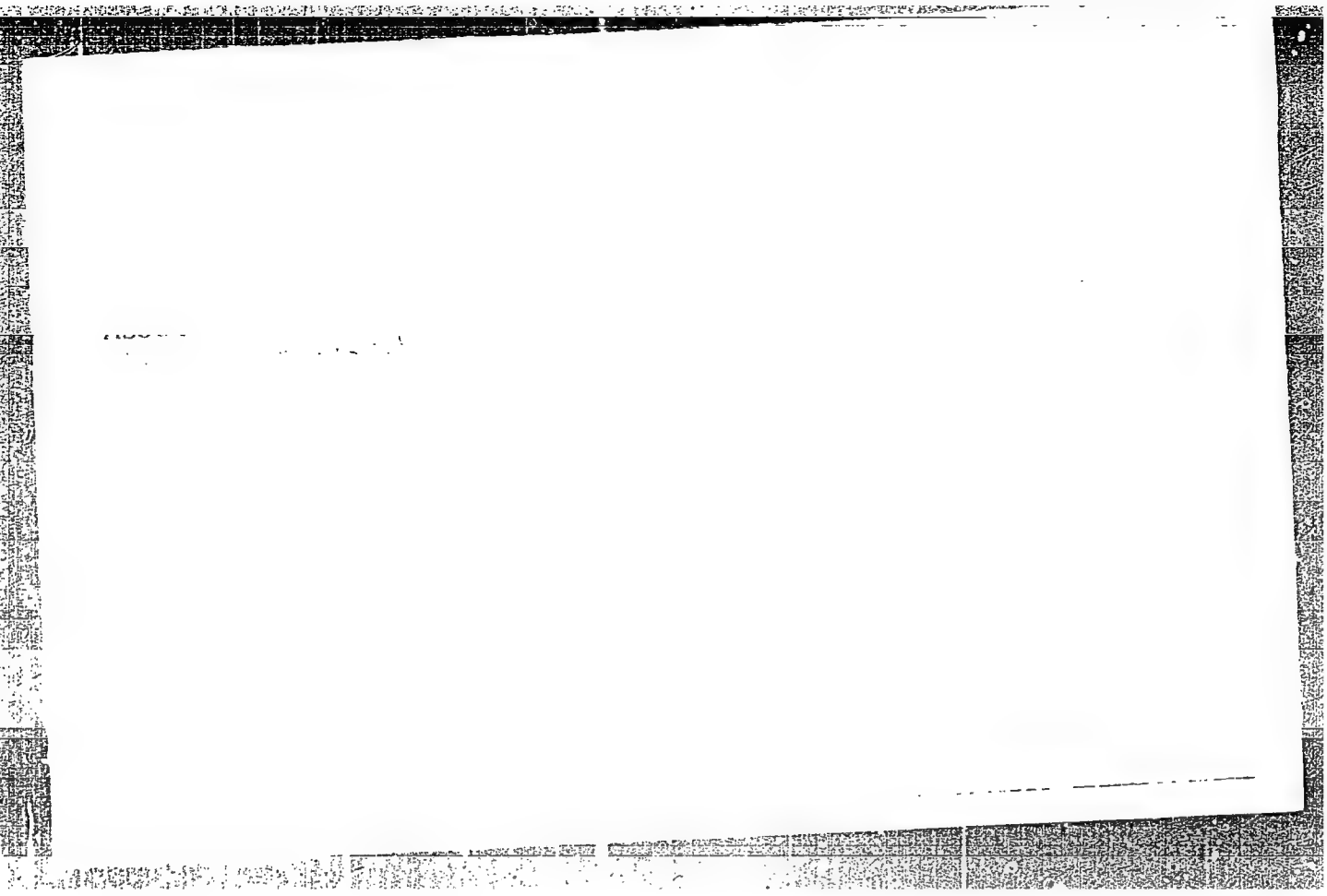

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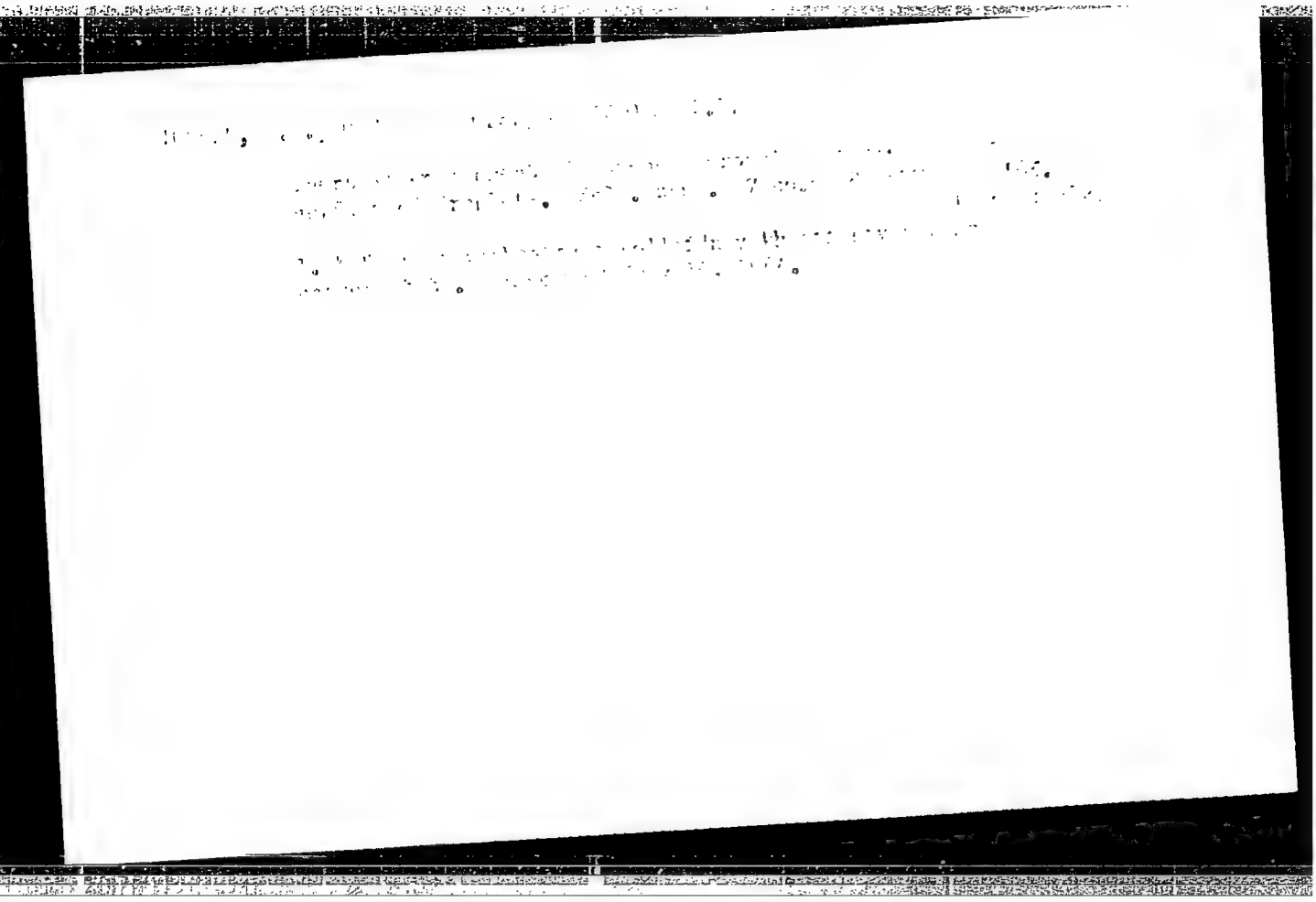
TOTSKIY, M.V.; PAVLYUK, O.A.; OLEYNIK, L.N.

Critical dimensions of breaking down liquid droplets. (MIRA 18:12)
Koll. zhur. 27 no.4:609-613 Jl-Ag '65.

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Kiyevskogo universiteta. Submitted March 12, 1964.



L 27054-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 DS/WW/RO/JK/RM

ACC NR: AP6017434 SOURCE CODE: UR/0069/65/027/006/0882/0887

AUTHOR: Tovbin, M. V.; Datsenko, D. F.; Kravtsova, L. F.

ORG: Department of Physical and Colloid Chemistry, Kiev University (Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Kiyevskogo universiteta) 53

TITLE: Inertial entrapment of aqueous aerosol particles by the surface of drops B

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 6, 1965, 882-887

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, flow velocity, colloid chemistry

ABSTRACT: The entrapment of droplets of an aqueous aerosol by relatively large drops falling at a high velocity (so that entrapment was purely inertial) was studied. The amount of entrapment was measured by using an aerosol that contained methylene blue as a tracer and determining the amount of methylene blue taken up by the larger drops. The coefficient of entrapment α increased considerably with a decrease in the size of the falling drops. The values of α calculated according to an empirical formula given by A. G. Amelin and M. I. Belyakov (Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, 18, 385, 1956) showed satisfactory agreement with the experimental results, while those calculated according to J. Langmur (J. Meteorol., 5, 175, 1948) were much too high. Use of saturated aqueous solutions of NaCl, NH_4Cl, and iso-Am alcohol or of an 0.5% aqueous solution of sodium oleate or $[Me_3N\text{-}R]Cl$ ($R = C_{16}\text{-}C_{18}$) instead of water for the falling drops did not affect α - i.e., at the high velocities applied diffusion forces did not exert

UDC: 541.182.2/3

Card 1/2

I. 27054-66

ACC NR: AP6017434

any effect on entrapment. The results obtained are of importance in connection with the development of techniques for inducing precipitation from clouds by artificial means. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 6 formulas, and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 10Jun64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

L 06235-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) WW/JWD

ACC NR: AP6030706 SOURCE CODE: UR/0195/66/007/004/0747/0749

23
15

AUTHOR: Tovbin, M. V.; Kozlova, T. P.

ORG: Kiev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Effect of high frequency currents on the kinetics of the catalytic synthesis of ammonia

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 7, no. 4, 1966, 747-749

TOPIC TAGS: catalysis, ammonia, high frequency furnace

ABSTRACT: The exposure of GK-1 commercial iron catalyst used in ammonia synthesis, to 580 and 693 KHz fields is discussed. During the initial period (4-5 hr), the reduction of the catalyst in a high frequency furnace at 350°C was much faster than in the case of ordinary heating; however, with time, this difference disappeared. Catalyst activity at 300°C was three times greater than that of the same catalyst heated in an ordinary furnace. With rising temperature, the effect of high frequency currents on the rate of catalytic formation of ammonia decreased and disappeared completely at 450-500°C. This was probably because the high frequency heating affects the activity of the iron catalyst only when the ammonia synthesis process is far from equilibrium. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr65/ OTH REF: 009

UDC: 538.56-66:542.92 : 546.171.1

Card 1/1

TOVBIN, M.V.; ZABUGA, V.Ye.; ZHEBRAVSKIY, S.N.

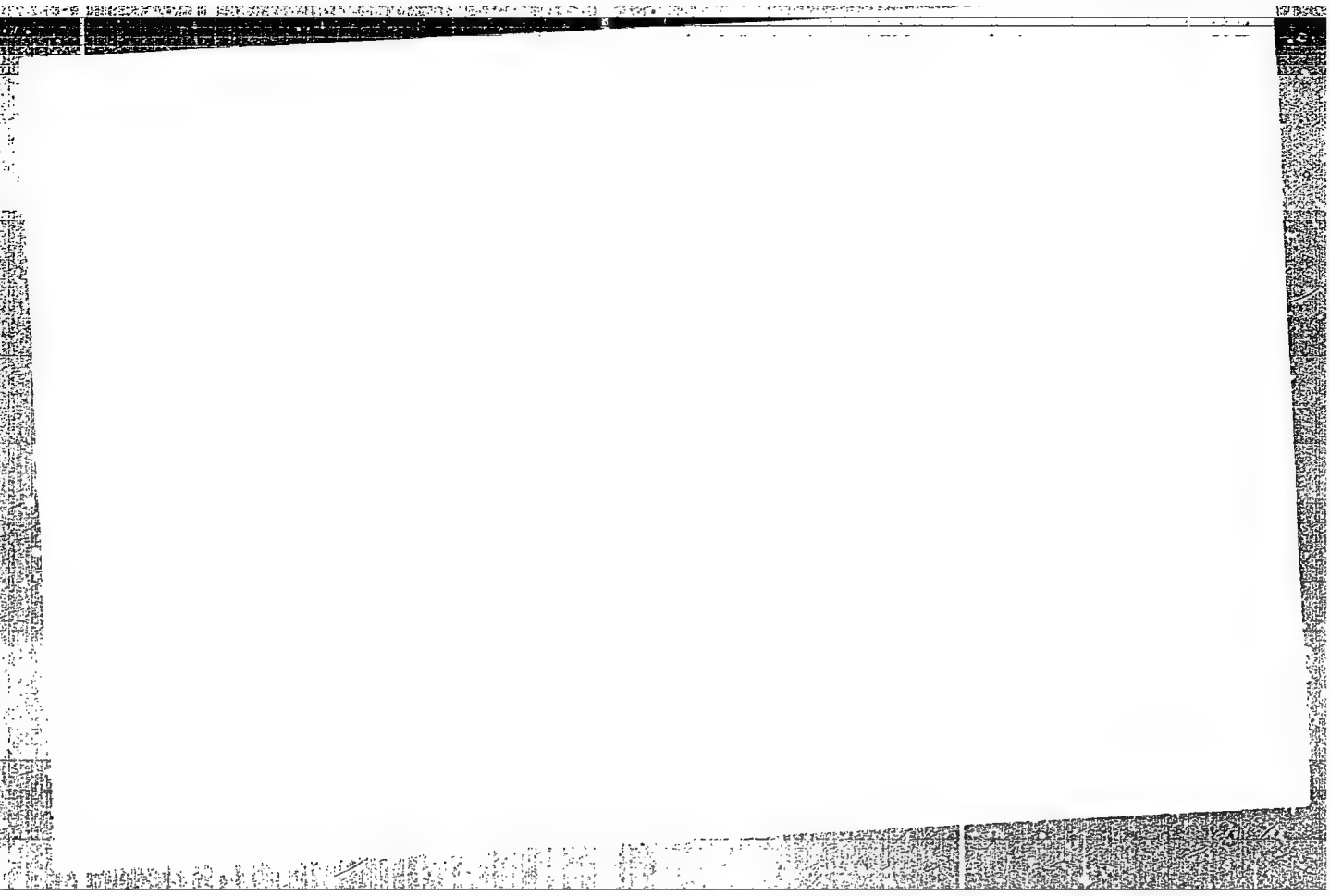
Catalytic activity of mechanical mixtures of α- and γ-iron in the ammonia synthesis reaction. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.9. 915-918 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko.

TOVBIN, M.V.; KARAL'NIK, S.M.

Chain mechanism of heterogeneous catalysis. Ukr. khim. zhur. (MIRA 18:5)
30 no.6:575-577 '64.

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Shevchenko.



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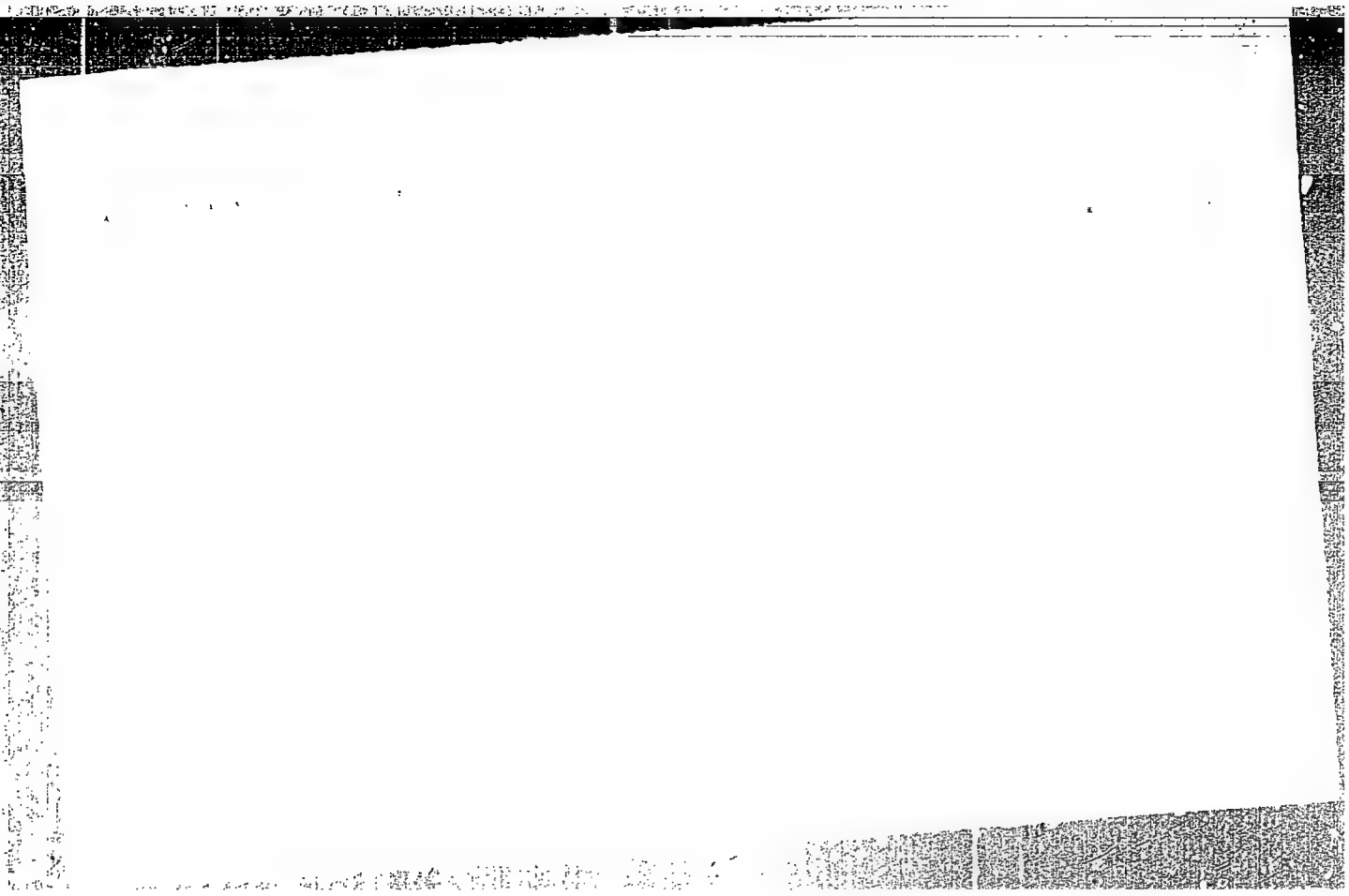

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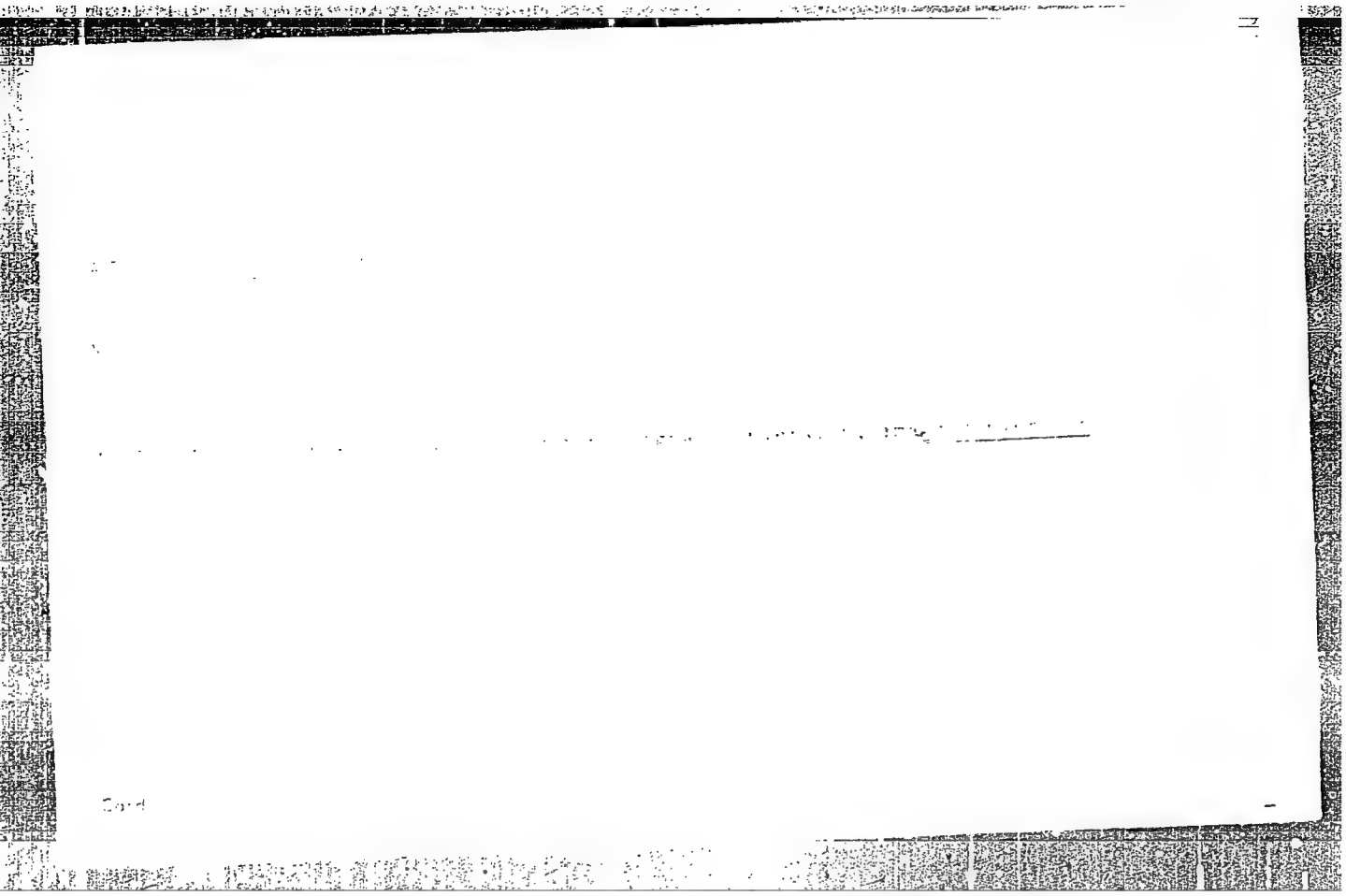

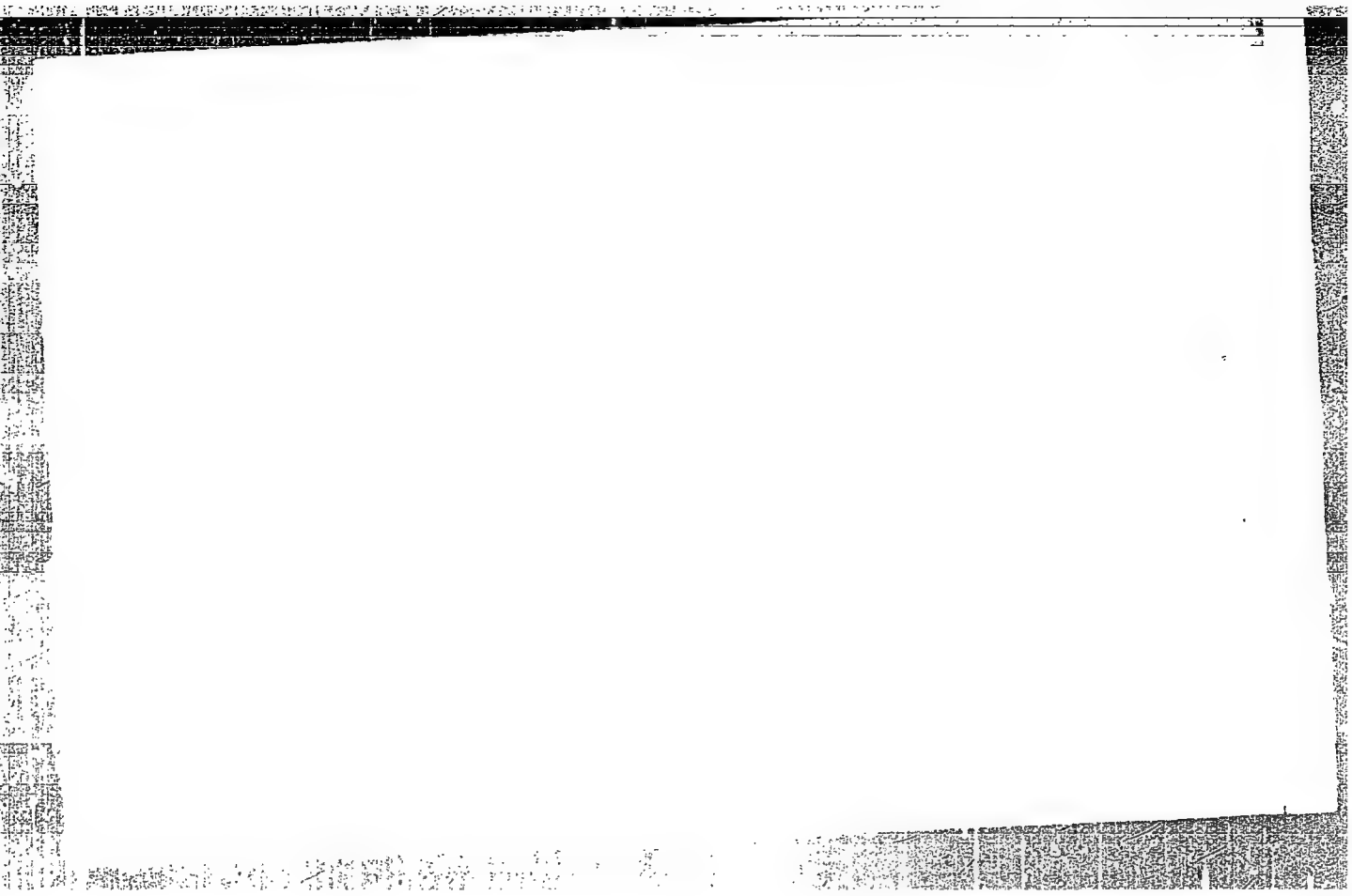

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TOVBIN, M.V.; DATSENKO, D.F.; PAVLIK, G. Ye.

Capture of aqueous aerosol particles by the surface of olutions. Part 2: Capture of aqueous aerosol particles by solutions of saturated vapor of low pressure. Koll. zhur. 26 no.6:709-712 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Kiyevskogo universiteta.

POVBIN, M.V.; YABLOK, V.Ya.; [illegible] KO, V.I.; [illegible]

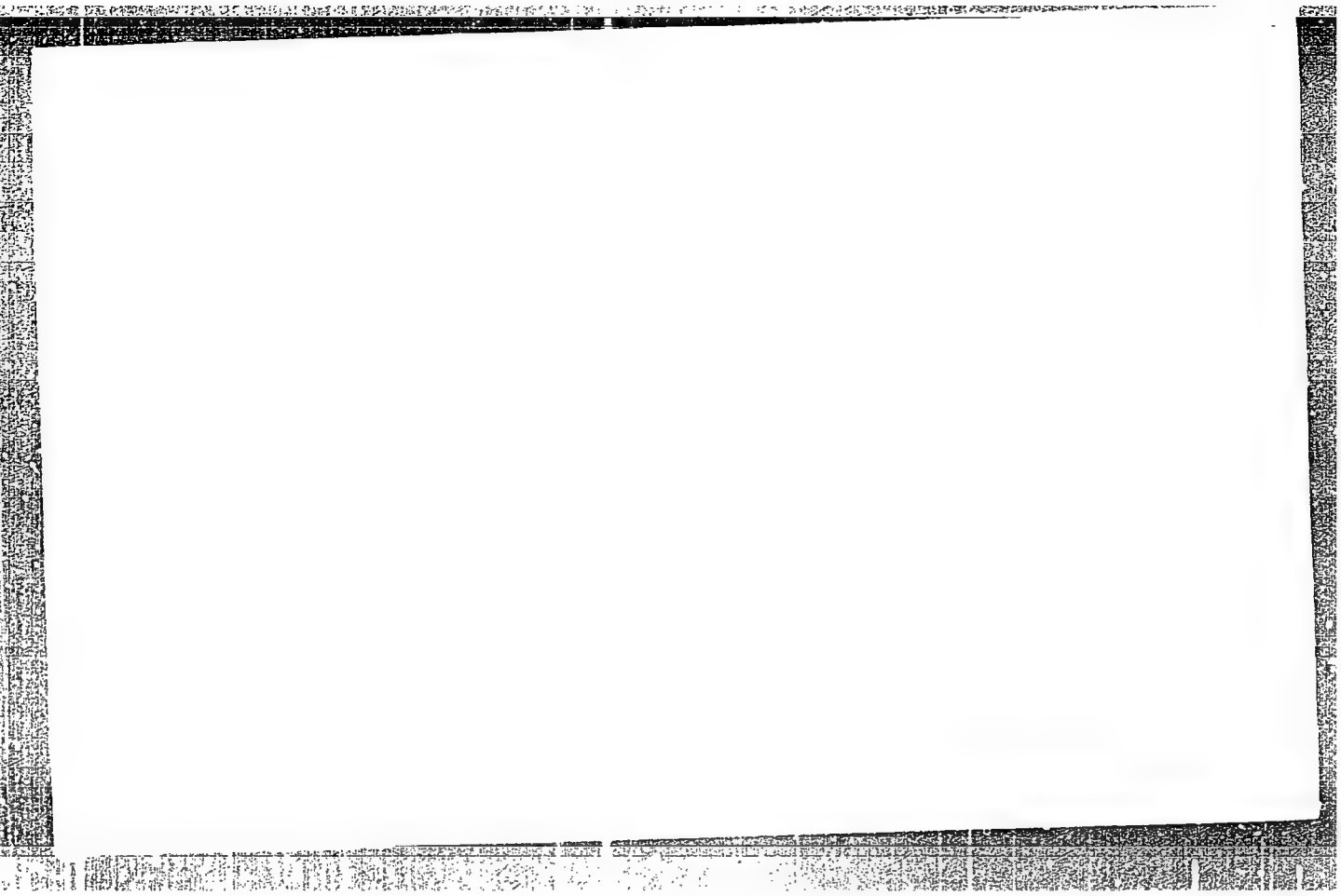
Effect of additions of iron alloys on the activity [illegible] catalyst for ammonia synthesis. Kin. i kat. 4 no.3: [illegible]

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni [illegible]

CHALENKO, V.G.; TOVBIN, M.V.

Catalytic activity of alloys of iron with manganese in the ammonia synthesis reaction. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.11:1128-1135 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvonnyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko.



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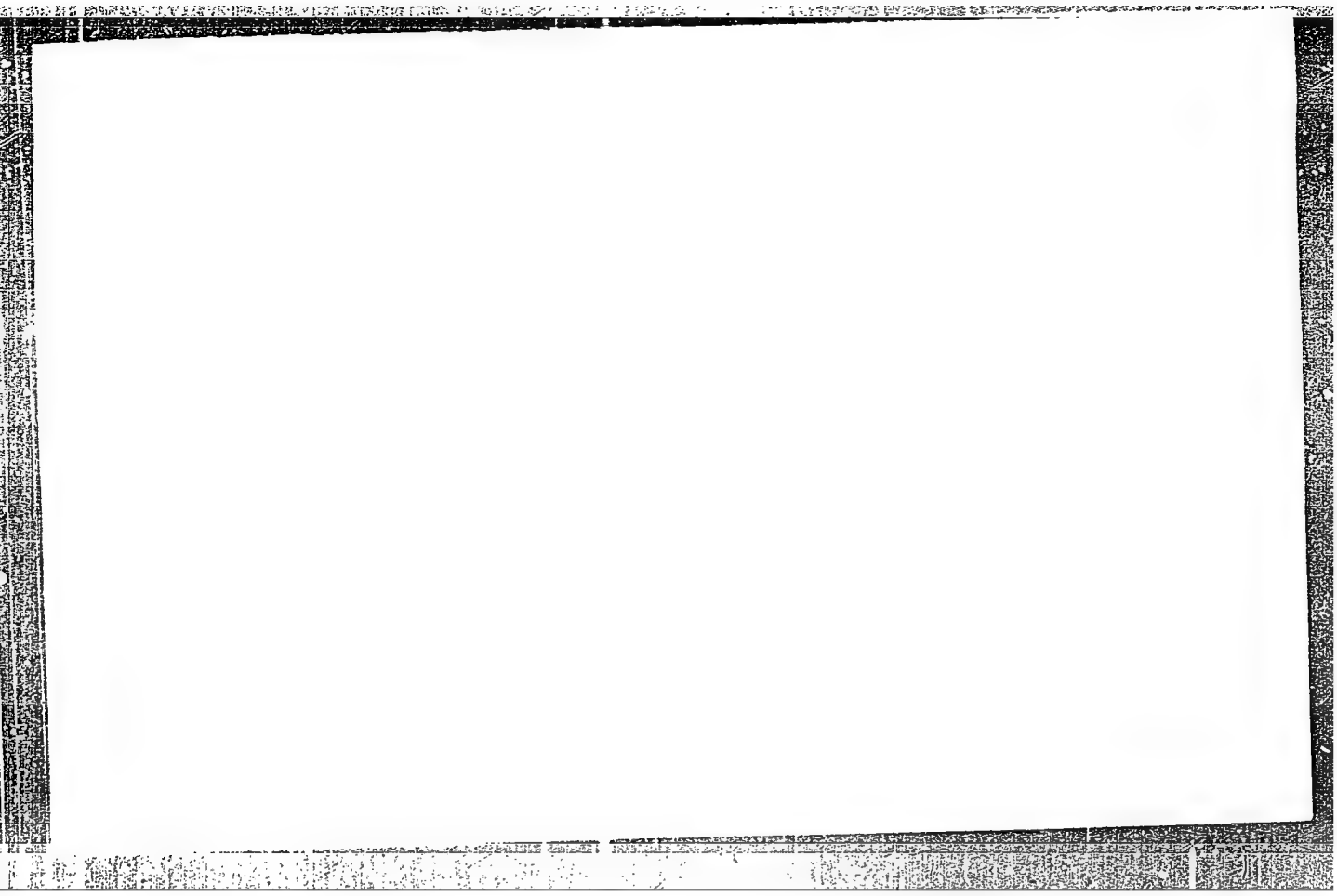

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TOVBIN, M.V.; POPOVA, V.V.; TOVBINA, Z.M.; RADOVSKIY, B.S.; MARKOVA, G.P.

Dynamics of the diffusion extraction of substances from alumina gel. Koll. zhur. 25 no.4:472-477 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kiyevskiy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.

TOVBIN, M.V.; RAKOVSKIY, B.S.; ROVNINA, Z.M.

Dynamics of the extraction of substances from porous materials.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.11:1135-1142 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Shevchenko.

TOVBIN, M.V.; MUSIYENKO, V.P.; LYSYANSKIY, V.M.

Dynamics of iodine extraction from a silica gel layer.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.2:119-124 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.
(Iodine) (Silica)
(Extraction(Chemistry))

TOVBIN, M.V.; CHALENKO, V.G.

Catalytical properties of iron and cobalt alloys in the reaction of ammonia synthesis. Ukr.khim.zhur. 29 no.3:278-284 '63. (MIR 16:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko.
(Iron-cobalt alloys) (Ammonia) (Catalysis)

MUSIYENKO, V. P.; TOVBIN, M. V.

Mechanism of the extraction of substances from porous materials. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.3:315-323 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko.

(Porous materials) (Extraction(Chemistry))

TOVBIN, M.V.; MUSIYENKO, V.P.; LYSYANSKIY, V.M.

Kinetics of extraction of substances from porous materials. Ukr. khim.zhur. 28 no.4:467-472 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko.
(Porous materials) (Extraction (Chemistry))

TOVBIN, M.V.; MUSIYENKO, V.P. [Musiienko, V.P.]

Dynamics of the desorption of iodine from silica gel. Visnyk Kyiv. un.no.2.Ser.fiz.ta khim. no.1:87-93 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Desorption) (Iodine)
(Silica)

TOVBIN, M.V.; FEL'DMAN, M.B.; MAYSTRENKO, Yu.G.

Hydrochemical characteristics of waters of the Danube Valley. Trudy Inst.gidrobiol.AN URSR no.36:194-203 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Kiliyskoye Girlo region--Water--Composition)

TOVBIN, N.

USSR / Radiophysics. Application of Radiophysical Methods I-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 12646

Author : Tovbin, N.

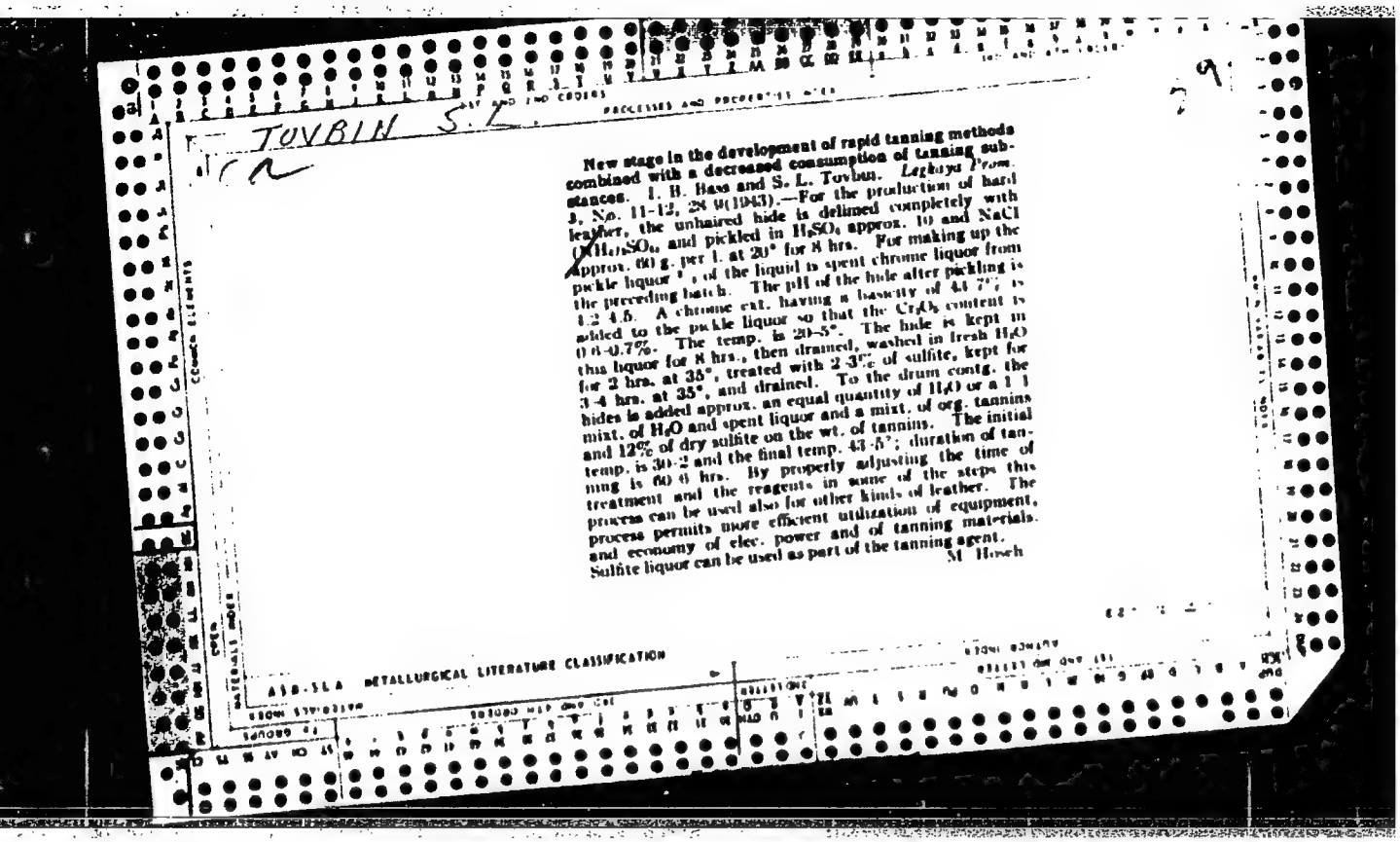
Instit. : Not given

Title : Fundamental Parameters and Requirements that Determine the Circuit and the Construction of a Modern Television Set.

Orig Pub : Radio, 1953, No 11, 53-54

Abstract : Article published for the purpose of discussion.

Card : 1/1

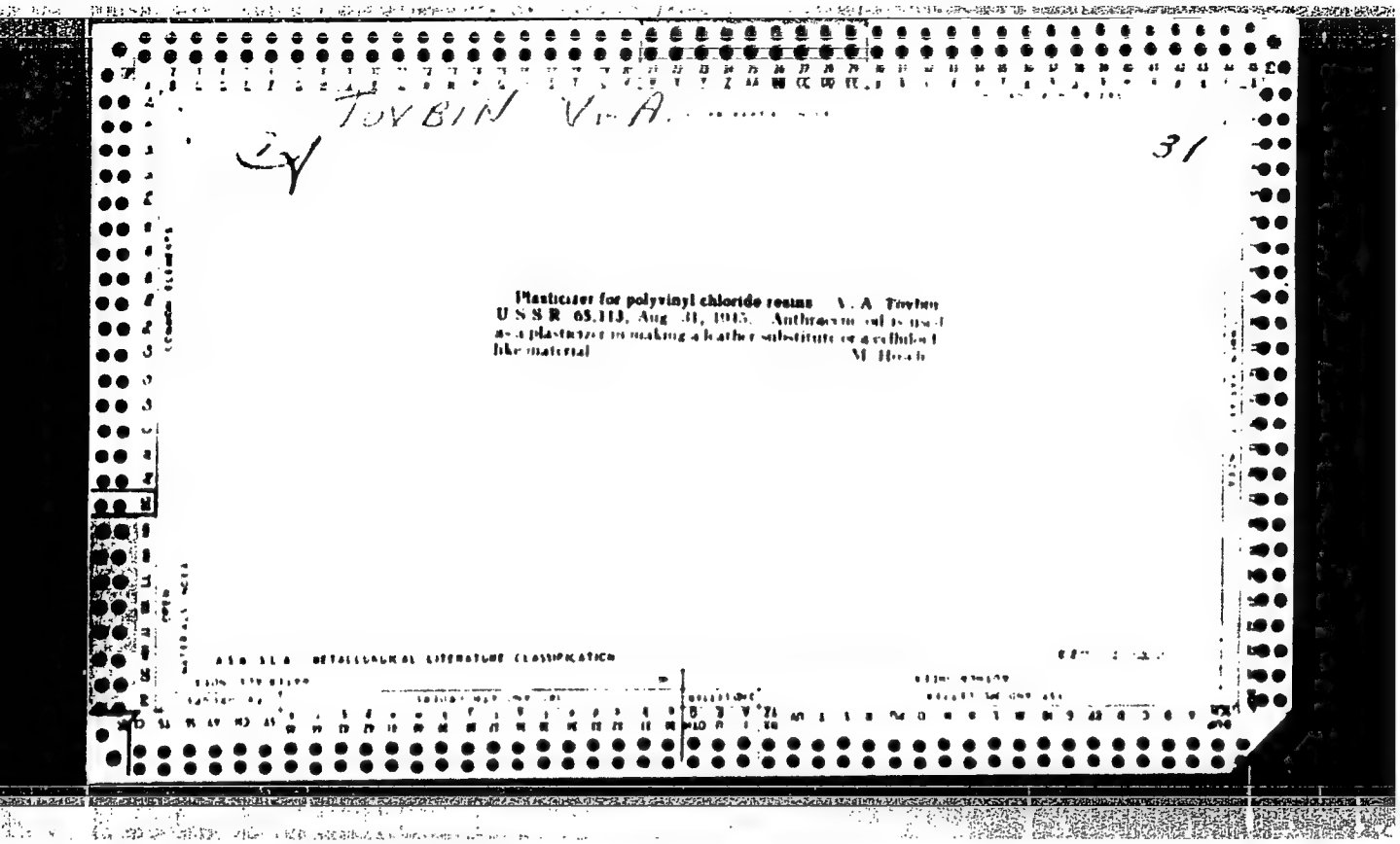


TOVBIN S. L.

New stage in the development of rapid tanning methods combined with a decreased consumption of tanning substances. I. B. Bass and S. L. Tovbin. *Legkaya Prom.* J, No. 11-12, 28-9(1943).—For the production of hard leather, the unhaired hide is delimed completely with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and pickled in H_2SO_4 approx. 10 and NaCl approx. 60 g. per l. at 20° for 8 hrs. For making up the pickle liquor $\frac{1}{3}$ of the liquid is spent chrome liquor from the preceding batch. The pH of the hide after pickling is 4.2-4.6. A chrome cat. having a basicity of 44.7% is added to the pickle liquor so that the Cr_2O_3 content is 0.6-0.7%. The temp. is 20-5°. The hide is kept in this liquor for 8 hrs., then drained, washed in fresh H_2O for 2 hrs. at 35°, treated with 2-3% of sulfite, kept for 3-4 hrs. at 35°, and drained. To the drum contg. the hides is added approx. an equal quantity of H_2O or a 1:1 mixt. of H_2O and spent liquor and a mixt. of org. tannins and 12% of dry sulfite on the wt. of tannins. The initial temp. is 30-2 and the final temp. 43-5°; duration of tanning is 60-6 hrs. By properly adjusting the time of treatment and the reagents in some of the steps this process can be used also for other kinds of leather. The process permits more efficient utilization of equipment, and economy of elec. power and of tanning materials. Sulfite liquor can be used as part of the tanning agent.

M. Hoch

A18-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



TOVBIN V. A.

31

Plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride resins V. A. Tovbin
USSR 65,113, Aug. 31, 1945. Anthracene oil is used
as a plasticizer in making a leather substitute or artificial
like material
M. Hoch

TOVBIN, V. A.

Plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride resins. [illegible] A. Tovbin. U.S.S.R. 65,113, Aug. 31, 1945. Anthracene oil is used as a plasticizer in making a rubber substitute or a celluloid-like material. M. Hoseli

TOVBIN, V. B.

25557 K metodike ob" yemnogo opredeleniya galogenidob. trudy In-ta gidrobiolotii (akad. nauk ukr. ssr), No. 24, 1949, S. 69-72--Na ukr. Yaz.--Rezyume Na Rus. Yz.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

DOLBAK, Ye.I.; TOVBINA, A.I.

Frequency divider with ferrite-transistor triggers. Izm. tekh. no.12:46-47 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Frequency changers)

TOVBINA, B.A.

K Voprosu O Metodike Poluchen'ya Al'f Bikh.ola, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 6, 59.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .871
G .74

TOVBINA, B.A.

Zamena Spirta Vodoy Pri Ekstragirovanii Sul'Foammoniynykh Soley Dlya Polucheniya Ekhtiola, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 5, 63.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .S71
G .74

TOVBINA, M.M.

Experience in developing methods for long range forecasts of opening of the Volga and its tributaries in the section Vyazovyy --Vol'sk. (MIRA 11:3)
Trudy TSIP no.30:118-123 '53.

1. Kuybyshevskoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.
(Volga River--Ice)

TOVBINA, M.M.

"Experience Gained in the Development of a Procedure for the Long-Range Forecastings of the Time of Opening up of the Volga in the Vyazovyye-Vol'sk Portion and of Its Tributaries," by M.M. Tovbina (Kuybyshev Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service).

SO: "Problems of Hydrolo ical Weather Forecasts." No 30(57), 1953, page 118.

DASHUNIN, V.M., TOVBINA, M.[illegible]

Allyl ethers of [illegible] Claisen reaction. Zhur. ob.khim. [illegible] no. [illegible]-1441 My '6[illegible]. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut [illegible] i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

DASHUNIN, V.M., TOVBIN, M.S., BRILYAN, Sh.A.; BELOV, V.N.

Preparation of odorous substances, derivatives of 3-hydroxy-γ-pyranone. Trudy VNIISNDV no.6:73-80 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

DANUSHIN, V.M.; TOVBINA, M.S.; BELOV, V.N.

Transformations of γ-undecanolide and ω-undecanolide under the action of polyphosphoric acid. Trudy VNIISNDV no.5:63-67 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Phosphoric acid) (Undecanoic acid)

BYSTROV, V.F.; [illegible]; [illegible], V.F.; [illegible], N.I.

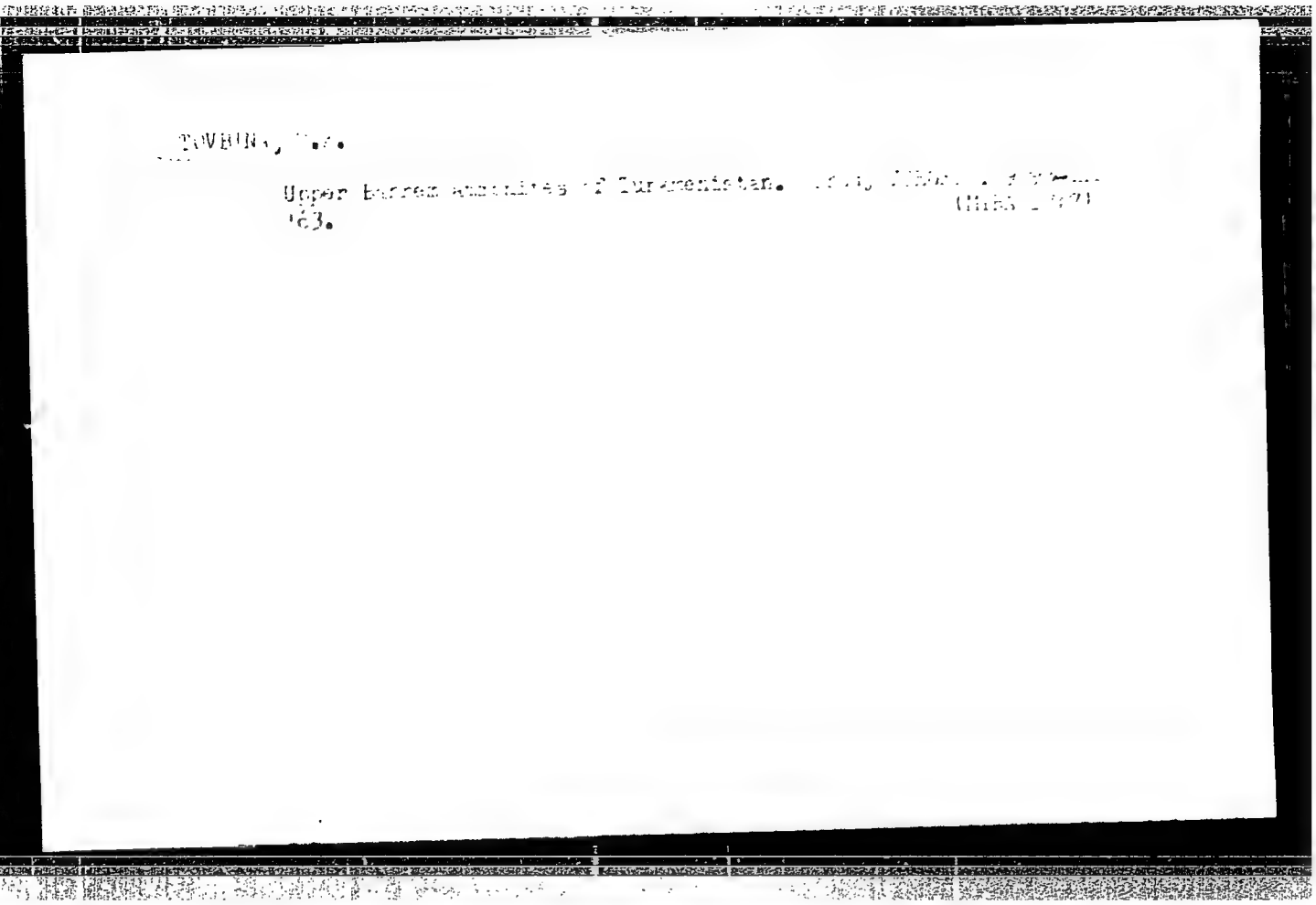
Structure of organic compounds studied by nuclear magnetic resonance spectra. Part 5: Structure of derivatives of 3-hydroxy-4-pyrone and some related compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:2886-2890 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh aromaticheskikh veshchestv.

SAVINOVA, Ye.V.; TOVBINA, M.V.

Kinetics of the nonstationary absorption of sulfur dioxide by water. Ukr.khim.zhur. 25 no.1:32-39 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.
(Sulfur dioxide) (Absorption)



TAVRIN, N.V.

Upper Paleozoic ammonites of Turkmenistan. [illegible]
'63.

TOVBINA, S.Z.

Ontogeny of the ammonite genus Colchidites. Paleont. zhur. no.3:40-48 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR.

LUPNOV, N.P.; SIROTINA, Ye.A.; TOVBINA, S.Z.

Stratigraphy of Aptian and Albian sediments of the Kopet-Dag. (MIRA 14:9)
Trudy VSEGEI 42:156-173 '60.
(Kopet-Dag--Geology, Stratigraphic)

TOVBIN, M.V.; POPOVA, V.V.; TOVBINA, Z.M.; RADOVSKIY, B.S.; MARKOVA, G.P.

Dynamics of the diffusion extraction of substances from alumina gel. Koll. zhur. 25 no.4:472-477 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kiyevskiy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.

TOVBIN, M.V.; ZABUGA, V.Ya.; PLIKHOD KO, V.P.; TOVBINA, Z.M.

Effect of additions of iron alloys on the activity of the industrial catalyst for ammonia synthesis. Kin. i kat. 5 no.3:555-558 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Shevchenko.

IBRAGIMOV, D.B.; TOVBIS, A.B.

Problem of pressure distribution in a layer under nonlinearly elastic flow conditions. Inzh. zhur. 3 no.1:159-160 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Oil reservoir engineering)

L 31197-66 EWT(d)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6022570 SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/002/0155/0158

AUTHOR: Shchedrin, B. M.; Tovbis, A. B.; Simonov, V. I.

ORG: Computer Center, MGU (Vychislitel'nyy tsentr MGU); Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Program for computing structural amplitude phases from the three-dimensional minimization function

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 155-158

TOPIC TAGS: minimization, digital computer, phase shift analysis, electron density, electron distribution, Fourier analysis, approximation, computer program, data storage

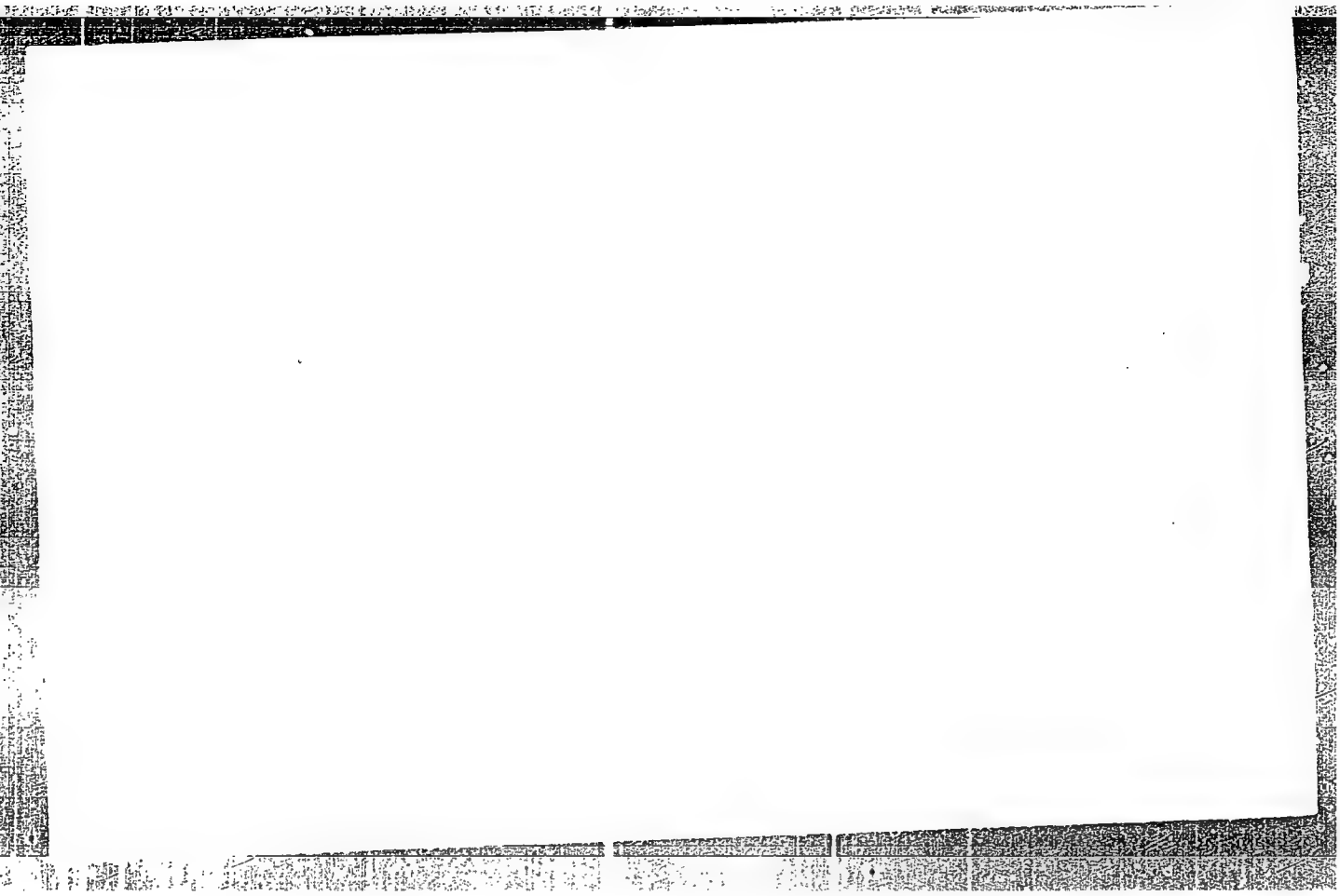
ABSTRACT: An experimental digital computer program is described which, with F_0^2 and given phase-shift vectors, makes it possible to calculate structural amplitude phases from Fourier integrals of the minimization functions and to construct the first approximation of the electron density distribution. The program was tested on the structure of $C_8N_2O_3H_{16}Br$. The large core storage required for this problem was circumvented by increasing the computing time.

The authors thank N. V. Belov for his interest and encouragement, N. P. Zhidkov for valuable advice, and S. T. Rao for data on the structure of D-lycine-glycine hydrobromide. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 07 / SUBM DATE: 01Jul65 / ORIG REF: 008

UDC: 548.734

Card 1/1 0582



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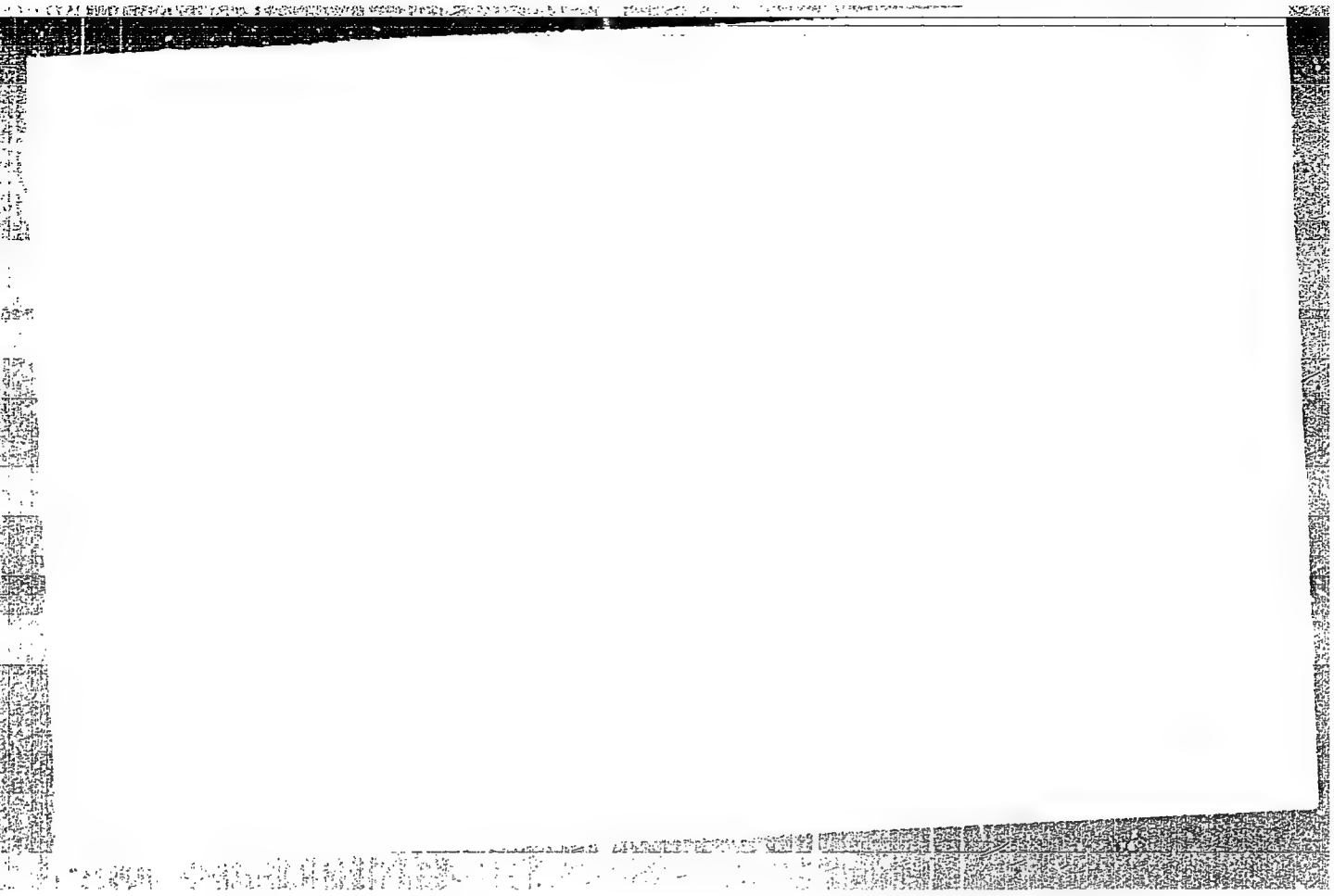


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420007-9"

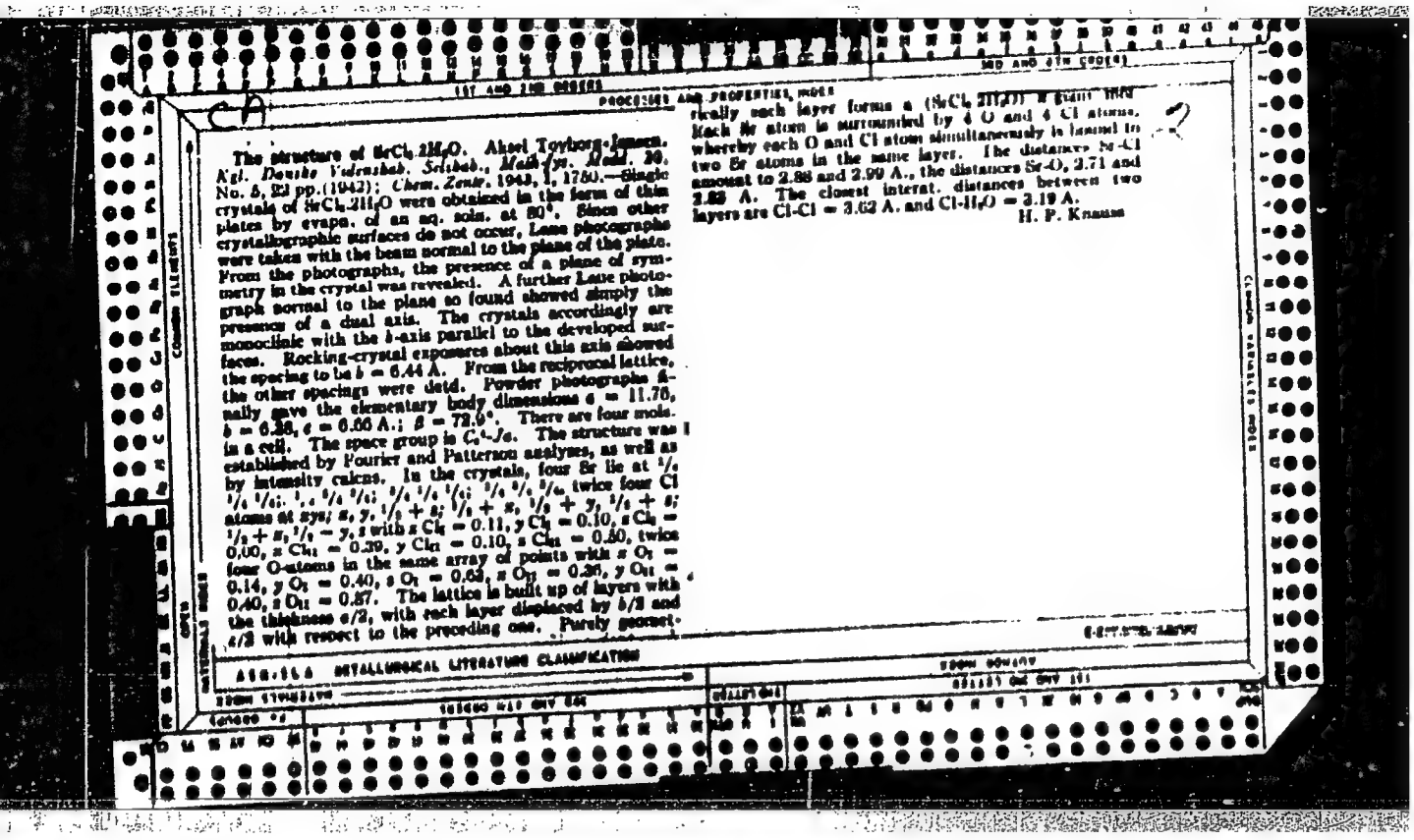
1. TOVBIS, B. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Sugar Industry

7. Influence of the sugar industry on increasing productivity and raising the level of agriculture.
Sakh. prom. 26 No. 11, 1952

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.



CA

The structure of $SrCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. Ahsel Tovborg-Jensen. *Kgl. Danske Videnskab. Selskab., Math.-fys. Medd.*, 20, No. 5, 23 pp.(1942); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 1780.—Single crystals of $SrCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ were obtained in the form of thin plates by evapn. of an aq. soln. at 80°. Since other crystallographic surfaces do not occur, Laue photographs were taken with the beam normal to the plane of the plate. From the photographs, the presence of a plane of symmetry in the crystal was revealed. A further Laue photograph normal to the plane so found showed simply the presence of a dual axis. The crystals accordingly are monoclinic with the *b*-axis parallel to the developed surfaces. Rocking-crystal exposures about this axis showed the spacing to be $b = 6.44$ A. From the reciprocal lattice, the other spacings were detd. Powder photographs finally gave the elementary body dimensions $a = 11.76$, $b = 6.58$, $c = 6.66$ A.; $\beta = 72.9°$. There are four mols. in a cell. The space group is C_{2h}^5-$P2_1/a$. The structure was established by Fourier and Patterson analyses, as well as by intensity calcns. In the crystals, four Br lie at $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ z; $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\bar{z}$; $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}+z$; $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}-z$, twice four Cl atoms at x, y, z; $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$; $\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}+y, z$; $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \bar{z}$ with $z_{Cl_1} = 0.11$, $y_{Cl_1} = 0.10$, $z_{Cl_2} = 0.00$, $z_{Cl_3} = 0.39$, $y_{Cl_3} = 0.10$, $z_{Cl_4} = 0.50$, twice four O-atoms in the same array of points with $x_{O_1} = 0.14$, $y_{O_1} = 0.40$, $z_{O_1} = 0.63$, $x_{O_2} = 0.36$, $y_{O_2} = 0.40$, $z_{O_2} = 0.87$. The lattice is built up of layers with the thickness $c/2$, with each layer displaced by $b/2$ and $c/2$ with respect to the preceding one. Purely geometrically each layer forms a $(SrCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O)_\infty$ plane net. Each Br atom is surrounded by 4 O and 4 Cl atoms, whereby each O and Cl atom simultaneously is bound to two Br atoms in the same layer. The distances Sr-Cl amount to 2.88 and 2.99 A., the distances Sr-O, 2.71 and 2.83 A. The closest interat. distances between two layers are Cl-Cl = 3.62 A. and Cl-H_2O = 3.19 A.

H. P. Knaus

TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

Determining the turning value of the ocular micrometer of portable astronomical instruments. Trudy VNIIM no.2:73-78 '47. (MIRA 12:1)

(Micrometer) (Astronomical instruments)

TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

Periodic errors of micrometer screws of level-indicator controllers. Trudy VNIIM no.19:35-44 '52. (MIRA 11:6)
(Level indicators--Testing)

TECHNICAL

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; abornik No.2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 125 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of this institute; VNIIK - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from MOIMIP - Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIFTRI - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radio-engineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIMIP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NGIMIP - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

ROMANOVA, M.F.; IPPITS, M.D.; KAYAK, L.K.; KUDO, N.M.; TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

Present condition and prospects for development of standardization in the field of length, mass, and time measurements. Trudy VNIIM no.33:14-38 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Rukovoditel' otdela osnovnykh yedinits Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (for Romanova)

(Mensuration)

3(1) SOV/33-35-4-20/25

AUTHOR: Tovchigrechko, S.S.

TITLE: On the Improvement of the Efficiency of Reception of Second Beats and Rhythmic Radio Time Signals (O povyshenii nadezhnosti priyema sekundnykh i ritmicheskikh radiosignalov vremeni)

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 4, pp 666-669(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a device which permits an essential improvement of the reception of second beats and rhythmic radio signals under strong interferences. With the aid of the device the relay of the synchronic chronoscope is switched in automatically 0.005-0.006sec before the appearance of the radio signal, so that the time during which the relay is subjected to interferences is essentially reduced. The device has been successfully tested by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Meteorology. The author thanks the collaborators A.I.Orlova and B.A.Kamochkin for their assistance during the introduction of the device.

Card 1/2

On the Improvement of the Efficiency of Reception of Second Beats and Rhythmic Radio Time Signals SOV/33-35-4-20/25

There are 4 figures, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy in-t metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Metrology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1957

Card 2/2

3(1)
AUTHOR: Tovchigrechko, S.S.

SOV/33-35-5-12/20

TITLE: An Investigation of the Micrometer Screws of Level-Triers (Issledovaniye mikrometricheskikh vintov ekzamenatorov urovney)

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 782-787 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes an apparatus for the investigation of the periodic errors of some micrometer screws of level-triers which in essential base on the non-coincidence of the point of bearing of the screw with its geometrical axis.
There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva (Scientific Union Research Institute of Meteorology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1957

Card 1/1

ZAGATINA, A.D.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.A.; TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.; TOROPIN, S.I.

Investigating temperature coefficients of the linear expansion of pendulum rods made of Invar at the "Etalon" Plant. Trudy VNIIM no.37:69-73 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Clockmaking and watchmaking) (Thermal stresses)

TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

Investigating and taking into account periodic errors of micrometric screws of level testers. Trudy VNIIM no.37: 74-85 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Level indicators--Testing)

L 24352-66 EWT(1) GS

ACC NR: AR5027613 SOURCE CODE: UR/0270/65/000/009/0033/0033

AUTHOR: Tovchigrechko, S. S.

TITLE: Levels and methods of studying them

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geodeziya, Abs. 9.52.242 K

REF SOURCE: Urovni i metody ikh issledovaniya, M., Izd-vo standartov, 1965, 108 str.

TOPIC TAGS: liquid level instrument, liquid level indicator, multiplication factor, geodesy, hydrology

ABSTRACT: A classification of liquid levels by form of ampoule, design of mount, and control devices is given. The properties of levels and the factors affecting the bubble movement and the multiplying factor are studied. Levels fixed with instruments (simple, reverse, contact, as well as focusing instruments designed by G. Yu. Sgodolkevich), and adjusting: round and cylindrical (bar, box, micrometer, superimposed, Talcott, and suspended) are described. Much attention is paid to the design of testers, and to the theory and methodology of determining the periodic errors in micrometric screws

Card 1/2 UDC 681.2:528.541.4

ACC NR: AR5027613

of testers. A separate chapter is devoted to methods for studying levels (methods of A. S. Vasil'yev, Comstock, and simplifications). The bibliography consists of 31 titles. V. Sinyagina.

SUB CODE: 14,08/ SUBM DATE: Sep65

Card 2/2 UC

TOVCHIGRECHKO, Sergey Stepanovich; EYDINOV, V.Ya., nauchn. red.

[Levels and methods for their investigation] Urovni i metody ikh issledovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Standartov, 1965. 106 p. (MIRA 18:5)

KAMOCHKIN, B.A.; TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

Chronograph for continuous recording of time intervals of slow processes. Priborostronenie no.11:22-23 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

TOVCHIGRECHKO, S. S.

Corrector of the movement of synchronous clocks. Priborostroenie no.12:30 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electronic control)
(Clocks and watches)

KAMOCHKIN, B.A.; TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

Photoelectric attachment to a recording chronograph. Astron.-zhur. 39 no.2:369-371 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

(Chronograph)

TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

Improved device for restricting "false pulses" from the contact micrometer of a transit instrument. Astron.zhur. 39 no.3:554-557 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Transit instruments) (Micrometer)

TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

[illegible] I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5721

Vsesoyuznaya astrometricheskaya konferentsiya.

Trudy 14-y Astrometricheskoy konferentsii SSSR, Kiyev, 27-30 maya 1958 g. (Transactions of the 14th Astrometrical Conference of the USSR, Held in Kiyev 27-30 May 1958) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 440 p. Errata slip inserted. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya (Pulkovo).

Resp. Ed.: M. S. Zverev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: N. K. Zaychik; Tech. Ed.: R. A. Zamarayeva.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for astronomers and astrophysicists, particularly those interested in astrometrical research.

COVERAGE: This publication presents the Transactions of the 14th Astrometrical Conference of the USSR, held in Kiyev 27-30 May 1958. It includes 27 reports and 55 scientific papers presented at the plenary meeting of the Conference

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and at the special sectional meetings. An appendix contains the resolutions adopted by the Conference, the composition of the committees, the agenda, and the list of participants at the Conference. A brief summary in English is given at the end of each article. References follow individual articles. The Presidium of the Astrometrical Committee (Chairman M. S. Zverev), which supervised the preparation of this publication, expresses thanks to the members of the secretariat: V. M. Vasil'yev, I. G. Kol'chinskiy, A. B. Onegina, and Kh. I. Potter.

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3.1200

AUTHOR: Tovchigrechko, S. S.

TITLE: On the work of the Time Service of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev from 1956 to May 1958

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1961, 16-17, abstract 4A207 ("Tr. 14-y Astrometr. konferentsii SSSR, 1958", Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 88-89, Engl. summary)

TEXT: In addition to regular visual observations with an old instrument, observations with a transit instrument and photoelectric recording of star passages have begun. The quantity of observations has increased, and their higher quality warrants the estimate of the VNIIM Time Service as one of the best time services in the USSR. Chronoscopes with frequency sources for feeding synchronous motors of 1,000 and 1,016(6) cps permit reception by the method of constant readout of both second and rhythmic signals. The accuracy of radio signal reception has markedly improved. Works on designing equipment, construction of instruments and devices are listed.

A. Naumova

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

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3,1200

AUTHOR: Tovchigrechko, S.S.

TITLE: The precision synchronous chronoscope of the ПСХ -1 (PSKh-1) type

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1961, 20, abstract 4A243 ("Tr. 14-y Astrometr. konferentsii SSSR, 1958", Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 360 - 365, Engl. summary)

TEXT: The author describes a high-precision chronoscope for reception of time signals. Two reading-pulse devices are provided in it for simultaneous reception on long and short wavelengths. Readings of tenth fractions of second are made on one disk and hundredth and thousandth fractions on the second disk situated concentrically over the first one. A hatched scale is used for readings of tenthousandth fractions. It is fastened at a small distance from the second disk. The internal part of the scale represents a part of the circle whose center coincides with the rotation axis of the disks. The initial dash is superposed with the zero-point of a stroboscopic scale. It is pointed out that the scale is ap-

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The precision ...

plicable only for measurements by the method of "constant" reading (straggling is not more than 0.2 - 0.3 msec). The chronoscope is provided with a device for suppresion of interferences. The photographs of the device and its kinematic diagram are presented.

M. Ishchenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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3/123/61/000/007/025/026
A004/A104

9.6100

AUTHOR: Tovchigrechko, S.S.

TITLE: Improving the contact micrometer of navigation instruments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1961, 5, abstract 7Zh32 ("Tr. 14-y Astrometr. konferentsii SSSR, 1958", Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 366 - 371, English summary)

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TEXT: The author describes the work being carried out at the VNIIM on the improvement of the contact micrometer of navigation instruments and the development of an electronic computer for the summation of readings of input pulses with the aid of a contact micrometer. The author investigates the impulse limiters of the ОИМ-1 (OIM-1) and ОИМ-2 (OIM-2) contact micrometers. The OIM-2 device is equipped with an additional group of contacts for the observation of near-equatorial stars.

G. Flidlider

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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SMIRNOV, Ye.I.; STEPANOV, V.S.; TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

The SZSD-1 solar-sidereal synchroncus engine. Astron.zhur. 37 no.5: 927-930 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

(Solar engines)